York, N. Y., alleging shipment of a quantity of oil of lemon between the approximate dates of August 19 and December 28, 1942, from the State of New York into the State of California. Portions of the article were labeled in part: "Oil of Lemon Baja Brand," or "Oil of Lemon 'Baja Brand' U. S. P." One lot was invoiced, "Oil of Lemon * * * U. S. P."

A portion of the article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as oil of lemon, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from and its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was not the volatile oil obtained by expression, without the aid of heat, from fresh lemon peel, as required by the Pharmacopoeia, but was a lemon oil distillate or mixture of lemon oil distillates; and its difference from the official standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on its label.

The article was also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

On October 13, 1944, a plea of guilty having been entered, the defendant was fined $100 on each of counts 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8 charging adulteration of the product both as a food and a drug. Imposition of sentence was suspended on counts 2, 4, and 7, which counts charged misbranding of the product as a food.

1369. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Vitamins A–B–D–G Tablets, and misbranding of Watkins Cod Liver Extract Tablets. U. S. v. The J. R. Watkins Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $60. (F. D. C. No. 11432. Sample Nos. 38808–F, 38809–F.)

On January 23, 1945, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against the J. R. Watkins Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products during the month of April 1943, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois.

Analysis of the Watkins Cod Liver Extract Tablets disclosed that the article contained 3,465 U. S. P. units of vitamin A and 314 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per tablet. In addition, the article was represented to contain 1 grain of dicalcium phosphate per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of misleading statements in an accompanying circular which represented and implied that defective bone and tooth formation, poor health, improper growth, lack of resistance to common cold symptoms, and similar minor infections, dry skin, lack of vigor, diarrhea, digestive disturbances, cessation of growth, physical weakness, formation of kidney and gall stones, catarrh, sinusitis, ear abscesses, restlessness, bowlegs, potbelly, constipation, infantile tetany, convulsions, enlarged joints, softened bones, pigeon breast, curvature of the spine, retarded growth, and marked depletion of calcium and phosphorus in the body commonly and usually result from lack of the vitamins and mineral contained in the article; and that the user might reasonably expect that the consumption of the article would correct such conditions. The conditions referred to in the labeling commonly and usually result from causes other than lack of the vitamins and the mineral contained in the article; and the user might not reasonably expect that consumption of the article would bring about correction, since it would not ordinarily be efficacious for the purposes claimed.

Analysis of the Watkins Vitamins A–B–D–G Tablets disclosed that the article contained not more than 225 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, not more than 100 U. S. P. units of vitamin D, and approximately 0.375 milligram or 125 units of vitamin B_1 (thiamine chloride) per tablet.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since each tablet was represented to contain 2,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, 200 U. S. P. units of vitamin D (viosterol), and ½ milligram or 167 units of vitamin B_1 (thiamine chloride), whereas each tablet contained a smaller amount of those vitamins.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label, "Vitamin A–B–D–G Tablets Each tablet contains: 2,000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin A; 200 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D (Viosterol); ½ Milligram or 167 Units Vitamin B_1 (Thiamin Chloride); * * * Watkins Vitamins ABDG Tablets are biologically and chemically assayed for measured doses," and similar statements in an accompanying circular, were false and misleading. The article was alleged to be misbranded further because of misleading statements in an accompanying leaflet which represented and suggested that low resistance to infections, lack of normal growth, poor appetite, dry skin, lowered resistance to certain types of infection, lack of vigor, diarrhea, digestive disturbances, poor growth, injury to the nerve tissues, neuritis, polyneuritis, loss of appetite, unhealthy skin and mucus mem-

branes, and lack of normal motor, sensory, and central nervous system functions are usually caused by lack of the vitamins contained in the article; and that the user might reasonably expect that the consumption of the article would correct such conditions. The conditions referred to in the labeling commonly and usually result from causes other than lack of the vitamins contained in the article; and the user might not reasonably expect that consumption of the article would bring about their correction, since it would not ordinarily be efficacious for such purposes.

The vitamin tablets were also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded and the cod liver extract tablets were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7919.

On January 23, 1945, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $10 on each of 6 counts, a total fine of $60.

1370. Adulteration of lactate—Ringer's solution. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Lactate—Ringer's Solution. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12512. Sample No. 78667-F.)

On June 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 48 bottles of lactate—Ringer's solution, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Continental Hospital Service, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about August 6 and 30, 1943.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, for parenteral use, since it was badly contaminated with undissolved material and was not suitable for injecting into the body.

On January 29, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1371. Adulteration of dextrose in distilled water, isotonic solution of three chlorides, and isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 360 Flasks of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 12468, 14406. Sample Nos. 76885-F, 76886-F, 81750-F, 81751-F, 82725-F, 82727-F, 82757-F, 82760-F, 83121-F to 83123-F, incl.)

On or about June 2 and November 14, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 512 500-cubic centimeter and 1,000-cubic centimeter flasks of isotonic solution of sodium chloride, 18 1,000-cubic centimeter flasks of dextrose in distilled water, and 111 1,000-cubic centimeter flasks of isotonic solution of three chlorides, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Readyflask, Inc., from Lakewood, Ohio, between the approximate dates of February 16 and September 29, 1944.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be and were represented as isotonic solution of sodium chloride, isotonic solution of three chlorides, and dextrose injection, drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and which are required to be free from undissolved material, but their quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since they were contaminated with undissolved material.

On July 27, 1944, and January 3, 1945, Readyflask, Inc., claimant for a portion of the products, and William G. Watters and Leon L. Watters, doing business as the Hospital Supply Co. and as the Watters Laboratories, Consolidated, New York, N. Y., claimants for the remainder, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond, conditioned that the contents of the flasks be destroyed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, and that the flasks be returned to the claimants.

1372. Adulteration of dextrose solution. U. S. v. 1,780 Bottles and 72 Bottles of Dextrose Solution. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 11843, 11979. Sample Nos. 55825-F, 55839-F, 64941-F.)

On March 4 and 25, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed libels against 1,852 bottles of dextrose solution at Seattle, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped on or about June 1 and December 14, 1943, by the Cutter Laboratories, Inc., from Berkeley, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was labeled in part: "Dextrose 25% w/v in Fractionally Distilled Water in Saftiflasks," or "Dextrose Solution 50% w/v."